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#### THOMAS G. NEWMAN,

EDITOR.

Vol. XXIX. Feb. 11, 1892. No. 7.

# Editorial Buzzings.

An Ache in your back
As you toss in your bed.
An ache in your head
As if it would crack—
That's the grippe.

A taste in your mouth Like a buffalo coat. A feeling you note Of lameness and drouth— That's the grippe.

A burning sensation
That makes your eyes weep,
A struggle to keep
Back a vivid oration—
That's the grippe.

-Somerville Journal.

Space at the World's Fair must be applied for on or before July 1, 1892.

Mrs. L. Harrison has gone to St. Andrews Bay, Fla., for her health, and we hope that she will find it in that land of flowers and sunshine. The Election of officers for the National Bee-Keepers' Union is again concluded, and has resulted as before with the re-election of the old officers. There were 204 ballots received; of these 115 were for those who had heretofore served in that capacity from the organization of the Union. Eighteen were blank, and 71 were scattering. For President, James Heddon received 144 votes, scattering 42. For General Manager, Thomas G. Newman received 174, scattering 8.

The "scattering" votes for Vice-Presidents, although they were cast for those who would have made excellent officers for the Union, showed no "unity of action"—and therefore were unavailing—the largest number for any one officer being 5 votes. If Dr. Miller's suggestion about making nominations, had been made earlier, the result might have been otherwise.

Notwithstanding the earnest effort made by the officers themselves to have a change in "the Official Board," no change has been made! This is very flattering, to say the least. It gives the most emphatic "vote of confidence" possible, and will, no doubt, encourage all to continue their labors with untiring

As General Manager we will do the best we can, consistent with our limited time and energies, to see that no injustice is done to the members of the Union, because of the prejudice, jealousy and ignorance of persecutors; and, at the same time, we will endeavor to defend the rights of the pursuit generally.

Gloves that have become dirty or covered with propolis, after using in an apiary, says the Southern Cultivator, can be easily cleaned by soaking a day or two in strong lye made from potash or wood ashes, or by soaking in water saturated with quick-lime. The propolis comes off easily after such soaking in the solution.

**Bee-Keeping** is no more a bonanza than farming. Success depends upon wisdom, patience and perseverance, so says an exchange, but it then adds:

The Department of Agriculture at Washington has taken hold of the beekeeping industry in earnest. It intends to interest the farmers in bee-culture. For this purpose it has added to its scientific staff an expert in apiculture. We will now have experiments conducted on scientific principles, and the report of the department will be exceedingly valuable.

We shall see about that hereafter. What would be the most valuable now, would be to insure nectar in the flowers, and for "Old Probabilities" to give us suitable weather for nectar secretion. Of what avail are the bees if there is no honey for them to gather? The bees "are all right"—let the Department of Agriculture experiment with the flowers, the weather and the atmospheric conditions.

La Grippe has had both Mr. and Mrs. Doolittle under its sway, but we are glad to state that both are now improving. It treated our friends to the most severe illness they have had for 24 years past, since their marriage.

An Iowa bee-keeper tried to winter his bees on honey-dew. The usual result follows. His bees are dying by hundreds, and there will be few left by Spring. Neither bees or men have any use for honey-dew.—Michigan Farmer.

that is what the Florida Globe says about the American Bee Journal. It graciously remarks that "it has reached the respectable age of 31 years. During this long period, it has been doing noble service in the interests of bee-keeping. Under the management of the present editor, Thomas G. Newman, it has steadily increased in its usefulness." Thanks for the compliment.

Ask the Children whether "bread and honey" is not better than bread and butter. Besides consulting their tastes, as a matter of fact honey is healthful and economical. An exchange remarks thus:

Honey is not alone delicious, but it is a useful, concentrated food. Its effects as a tonic in numerous instances are marked. In cold weather it does much to keep the system warm and in comfortable working condition. If the masses knew more, practically, of the value of honey for food, it would be in greater demand, to the exclusion of oleomargarine.

The Australian colonies are admitted to the Universal Postal Union. The former rate of postage on a single queen to these colonies was 96 cents. It is estimated that the rate under the new ruling will be about 40 cents. Comparing this with the cost in our own country a vast difference is seen. Take for instance the new Benton shipping cage, with it a queen can be mailed to any part of the United States for one cent.

The Dairymen of Illinois will meet at Kewanee, Henry county, on Feb. 24, 1892. The object of the Association is to develop the dairy interests of the State. Some of the best and most progressive dairymen and creamerymen will read essays and discuss questions of practical importance. For particulars address W. R. Hostetter, Secretary, Mt. Carroll, Ills.

Sections of uniform size would facilitate the marketing of honey, increase its popularity with merchants, and create a demand for it among consumers.

Catalogues for 1892 have been received as follows:

Charles White, Farmers' Valley, Nebr. George E. Hilton, Fremont, Mich. W. T. Falconer Mfg. Co., Jamestown, N. Y.

Colwick & Colwick, Norse, Texas.

Prof. O. Clute, President of the Michigan Agricultural College, is in California, on a visit. For a time be was the guest of Col. John P. Irish, formerly of Iowa, and who is so well known as a journalist and writer on political economy.

Col. Irish's home is in Oakland, a few miles from the University of California, at Berkeley, where the Agricultural College is also located, and in which Prof. Clute is interested. No doubt the Professor, who, by the way, is no less a person than "John Allen," of bee literature fame, will explore the paradise of the "blessed bees" while in the Golden State.

California is enjoying the distinction of having two leading and well-known members of the Michigan Agricultural College within its confines, namely, Prof. A. J. Cook, besides the one above named. The former is now in the southern portion of the State; the latter was in the central part, where the great agricultural, horticultural and commercial interests are centering, but is now en route for home.

To see California in these days, the traveler must do the greater part of the State, for its climate and resources are greatly diversified; they are scattered over its 700 miles of territory.

Some people think that the south is California, because of its well advertised climate-such is not the fact, however. The "Switzerland" of California, is in Lake County, a hundred miles or so north of San Francisco. As this delightful spot is not yet reached by railroads, though they are pushing that way, it is little frequented.

The first apples in the State grew in Lake County; oranges grow there, too, as they do in any part of the State; bees also do well anywhere, though the southern part has the distinction of having the celebrated sages for partial bee-pasturage. Some of the northern and central counties have a low growing blue sage, in limited quantities, which the bees work upon.

who know nothing Reporters about bee-keeping often make ludicrous mistakes in reporting convention matter. One of the Grand Rapids, Mich., papers, referring to E. R. Root's essay on the use of a bicycle for out-apiary trips, as published on page 113, remarks thus:

E. R. Root has used the bicycle to good advantage. On it he has gone seven miles into New York State, and visited thousands of apiaries. He thought the bicycle a good thing for the bee-keeper.

Thousands of apiaries within seven miles is such a terrible blunder that Mr. Root makes the following comments in Gleanings:

A bee-keeper would naturally think that apiaries must be pretty thick along that seven-mile route in New York State, or else that we were greatly given to exaggeration. It is too bad that it is not true, for here would have been a grand chance for the advocates of bee-legislation, or priority of location.

The reporter had doubtless heard us use the word "thousands" as referring to colonies, and, as nearly as he could recollect, it was thousands of apiaries. Whew! This is worse than Alley's version of the North American.

We would suggest the propriety of each one, who prepares an essay or paper for convention, writing out a brief digest of it—yes, two or three of them, to hand to reporters. They will appreciate the favor, and will be glad to give a correct version.

It is the fault of bee-keepers, not of the reporters, that such garbled notes appear in the daily press. Bee-keepers should avail themselves of the free notices in regard to our conventions; but let us by all means have correct reports.

It is a good idea to have a "brief digest" of essays prepared by their authors, to give to reporters. Such would save the printing of a great amount of nonsense.

The Imperial Band, of the Emperior William, of Germany, will attend the World's Columbian Exposi tion, having already obtained permission to do so.

The World's Columbian Exposition will open to the public on May 1. 1893 and close on Oct. 30.

The Fair Buildings are progressing nicely, and as required by Act of Congress, will be dedicated "with appropriate ceremonies," on October 12, 1892, the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus. The exercises will occupy three days, beginning on the 11th and closing on the 13th with a grand dedication ball. The committee having the matter in charge has planned to make the ceremonies most impressive in character. Something like \$300,000 will be spent to secure this end. The President of the United States and his Cabinet, the Senate and House of Represenatives, the Governors of several States with their staffs, and representatives of all foreign nations will be invited to be present. The mobilization of 10,000 militia and several thousand regulars is planned, as is also an imposing civic and industrial display. In the evenings there will be a magnificent display of fireworks, and in the Park waterways a pageant of symbolical floats representing the "Procession of the Centuries." In the dedicatory exercises on the 12th, the completed buildings will be tendered by the President of the Exposition to the National Commission. President T. W. Palmer will accept them on behalf of that body and will at once present them to the President of the United States, who will fittingly respond. The dedicatory oration will follow. Much attention is being given to the musical portion of the programme. This will include a dedicatory ode and orchestra marches written for the occasion. These and other numbers, including "America" and "Star Spangled Banner" will be rendered with full choral and orchestral accompaniment.

Congress is now in session, and many of our readers want to know what is being done in the agricultural line. This is briefly set forth in the following letter from Washington:

Petitions are flooding both houses of Congress from every city, village and organization. Butter makers naturally want oleomargarine subjected to State laws; several Granges of the Patrons of Husbandry lift their voices in favor of the pure lard and the anti-option bills; while the National Grange sends resolutions favoring the free delivery postal service in rural districts. All these petitions are referred to the proper committees, where it is doubtful if they will ever again see the light of day.

Mr. Parrett (Ind.) has introduced a Bill to exempt from duty bags for grain, bagging for covering cotton, cotton ties, fence wire, cotton spool-thread, binding twine, horseshoes and nails, needles, and all implements of husbandry; and Mr. Bretz (Ind.) to place all agricultural implements on the free list. Mr. Crawford (N. C.) has a Bill amending the legal restrictions now placed on the sale of leaf tobacco by the farmer; and Cowles, of North Carolina, and Tucker, of Virginia, Bills repealing the taxes on tobacco in all forms. Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, is seeking the incorporation of the Society of American Florists; and Mr. George (Miss.) inquires into the present depressed condition in cotton.

In the Senate, Mr. Stanford called up his Bill for the issue of paper currency in large quantities, and was followed at length by Senator Peffer, who advocated its loaning to farmers on land security, and who presented the well-quoted Alliance platform, and the Patrons' Memorial.

No action was reached, however, and it is doubtful if any will be at this session. It may be interesting to know that the local committees have secured accommodations for 30,000 visitors at the G. A. R. encampment here in September next.

#### Convention Notices.

TEXAS.—The 14th annual meeting of the Texas State Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at Greenville, Hunt Co., Tex., on Wednesday and Thursday, April 6 and 7, 1892. All interested are invited.

Colden Wood Co. Tox Golden, Wood Co., Tex.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The tenth semi-annual meeting of the Susquehanna Co. Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at Bullard's Hotel in Brooklyn, Pa., on Thursday, May 5, 1892, at 10 a.m. All are cordially invited.

Harford, Pa. H. M. Seeley, Sec.

The Ohio State Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its next annual meeting at the West-End Turner Hall. on Freeman Avenue, Cincinnatl, O., from Feb. 10 to 12 inclusive, 1892, beginning at 10 a.m. Wednesday, Fet. 10. All local associations should endeavor to meet with us or send their delegates. Those intending to be present, will please send their names to the Secretary, at their earliest convenience. The President will endeavor to get reduced railroad rates, and also reduced rates at hotels. The programme will soon be issued, and all particulars published.

C. F. MUTH, Pres., Cincinnati, O. S. R. MORRIS, Sec., Bloomingburg, C.

## Queries and Replies.

## Queens with Clipped Wings.

QUERY 805.—1. Are queens with clipped wings more liable to be superseded by the bees, than those not so clipped? 2. If so, what per cent. more are likely to be lost?—L.

Yes .- J. P. H. Brown.

- 1. I think not .- C. C. MILLER.
- 1. My experience says "no."—G. M. DOOLITTLE.

After 20 years' experience I answer "no."—M. MAHIN.

 I believe not, and if I knew they were, I would have their wings clipped. —A. B. Mason.

I do not clip the wings of my queens, so I cannot say.—H. D. CUTTING.

 No, unless through careless handling the queens are frightened and killed at once.—EUGENE SECOR.

I have never practiced clipping queens' wings, hence I am no authority upon that subject.—J. M. HAMBAUGH.

- 1. No. I am sure of this. An experience of 20 years with queens with clipped wings makes me feel certain.—A. J. Cook.
- 1. Yes. 2. Perhaps 5 per cent.; though the loss is less than would result from absconding swarms, etc.—Mrs. J. N. Heater.

If the clipping is well done I believe there is no perceptible difference. One wing three-fourths off is enough. 2. Certainly less than one per cent.—P. H. Elwood.

Yes, when first introduced, or when first clipped. After the bees become used to them, they are safe.—DADANT & Son.

Yes. With my experience they are much more apt to be superseded. As to percentage excepted—5 to 10 times more apt.—James Heddon.

No. I used to think so, but after much experience with queens having clipped wings, I have decided that clipping makes no difference.—J. A. GREEN.

I prefer to use queen-traps to clipping queens' wings. It is too much trouble

to bother with queens having clipped wings.—G. L. TINKER.

1. It is my judgment that they are. Clipping is crippling, and I believe that all animals and insects, like the human family, like to see a perfect individual.

2. I cannot say.—Mrs. L. HARRISON.

No, not if the clipping is properly done. Out of many hundreds I never had but one that I had any reason to suppose was superseded for that reason, and she had all four wings cut off short.

—R. L. TAYLOR.

- 1. Yes, that is my experience. 2. I do not know. I have long since abandoned this practice, as by the use of drone-traps and self-hivers, there is no longer any use for it.—C. H. DIBBERN.
- 1. I guess not. I shall risk it at any rate. I have had queens with both wings cut short that were tolerated for a long time, but it is not necessary in clipping to remove more than half of the wing, or wings, on one side, which does not disfigure them much.—S. I. FREE-BORN.

If a colony swarms in the absence of the apiarist, with a clipped queen, she would stand about one chance in three of being lost. I do not think she would be superseded for any other reason. We clip all of our queens. Better lose the queen than the swarm and the queen.— E. FRANCE.

- 1. According to my experience and observation, they are. But this does not settle the question of practicability. When you include the losses of unclipped queens (and bees, too), in the swarming season, the chances are in favor of the clipped queens. Such is my experience after trying both ways for many years.—G. W. Demaree.
- 1. For myself, I think they are, and especially where natural swarming is allowed. I find that where swarms issue two or three times, and return because the queen does not go with them, that they are very apt to supersede her.

  2. I do not know how the percentage can be figured; and any attempt to figure it would be mere guess-work.—J.

  E. POND.
- 1. I think not. 2. There is no larger per cent. of queens with clipped wings lost by supersedure, than of queens not clipped. But I think there are more clipped queens lost in handling the frames, for if a queen's wings are clipped very short, she cannot handle herself quite so well on a comb after it

is taken from the hive. Her wings seem to be a support to her, especially when she is large, and in full laying condition.

—Mrs. Jennie Atchley.

They are probably not more likely to be superseded than those not having the wings clipped—but if they were more liable to do so, the advantages would probably more than counterbalance such a disadvantage.—The Editor.

## Topics of Interest.

## No Bounty Wanted on Extracted Honey.

M. M. BALDRIDGE.

There are some bee-keepers who think they ought to have a Government bounty of 2 cents per pound on extracted-honey. Now what honey producers need most is not a Government bounty, but a stiffening of the back bone. Something that will encourage them to sell their extracted-honey to consumers at a decent price. When they wake up to this decision they can get along very nicely without any help from Uncle Sam.

I, for one, do not ask any aid from the United States to enable me to get a satisfactory price for extracted-honey, nor for honey in the comb.

My price on honey has not been changed one iota by any act of Congress in regard to sugar, whether made from cane, beets or maple, and I do not intend that it shall be! Many wonder why it is that I can get a good paying price for my honey, especially the extracted. They do not seem to understand why it is that I can get 20 to 25 cents per pound for such honey when they cannot get one-half that price, and then not very readily.

To me the reason is very simple, namely: Because I ask it, and will not take a cent less! And, besides, I make my customers believe that the honey I sell is worth what I ask for it. Now this is not a difficult thing to do, when one has learned the lesson well, and has become somewhat of an "expert" in the art of selling honey to consumers.

And this art need not be confined to the writer alone, as others can do as well, and perhaps better. This I know from experience, as I have students in my employ who are entirely satisfied with what they have done, and are still doing. One great objection to a Government bounty for extracted-honey alone is this: It would stimulate bee-keepers to produce more liquid-honey and less combhoney. Now the reverse is what is needed, and more desirable. There is now too much liquid-honey produced, and not enough in the comb. That is, the proportion is wrong already. It will be soon enough to stimulate the production of liquid-honey when producers and all others, who make it their business to give away extracted-honey for a mere trifle, as they do to-day. Once make up their minds to fix the price at a commonsense figure, and then adhere to it.

St. Charles, Ills.

### Reason vs. Instinct.

J. S. BRENDLE.

As this interesting subject has, apparently, not yet been exhausted, I will endeavor to present a few additional thoughts, even at the risk of some

repetition.

Reason is the distinctive attribute of man; as instinct is that of the animal, and plastic power that of the plant. Instinct is plastic power modified by feeling, and reason is plastic power and feeling modified by self-consciousness. In other words, the animal has plastic power as well as instinct, and man has plastic power and instinct as well as The lines of demarkation bereason. tween the 3 kingdoms are distinct and unmistakable. The difference between man and the animal is not one of quantity or degree, but one of kind, and is just as clear and pronounced as that existing between the animal and the vegetable. Reason and will, united in man, constitute his personality, and distinguish him absolutely from the lower orders of creation.

Again, the animal is a sentient creature; while man is a sentient, rational creature. Thus writers of natural history and mental philosophy have ever defined the two genera. The animal has sensation and perception in common with man, but lacks self-consciousness, which is the leading characteristic of the latter. Thought cannot be predicated of the animal.

Man is more than a mere rational animal; otherwise the loss of reason would immediately relegate him to the category of animality, which is not the case. Of course, absolute mental vacuity, or total loss of reason in a human being

is inconceivable; and mere similarity of physical organs and functions is not, of itself, sufficient to degrade man to the level of the brute, or to elevate the latter to the plane of the former.

There is such a thing as animal ingenuity, with which some people ignorantly confound reason; but it is only an in-ferior kind of instinct, or something between instinct and plastic power. It is not found in the higher orders of animals, or such as are possessed of the five senses; but is manifested by nearly all insects and amphibians, and by many hirds.

Among familiar insects, the bee has her equal in ingenuity in the wasp, the spider, the ant, the butterfly, and the common bug or beetle, all of which ex-hibit marvelous productions. All these productions are but the result of plastic power guided by feeling; and it is the same power, in a modified form, that builds the cell of the bee and shapes and colors the petals of the rose. This is also true of the ingenuity of birds and amphibians.

Instinct is not confined to phenomena exhibited by animals at birth, or else no species would ever be propagated. The habits of many animals, notably insects, often change through life. Both instinct and reason pass through a process of development. The former only comes into full play when the organs of the body are mature; the latter only rises to its full stature where a mind, under perfect discipline, is enshrined in a a sound and mature body.

True, the human brain is the seat of the mind, and the animal brain the seat of instinct; but the presumption of rationality does not arise from the mere possession of brains. Nor do sensations of pleasure or pain prove either the presence or absence of intellect, although they are inseparable from animal life.

No animal has memory; for memory, in the general acceptation of the term, is that mental activity which finds a word for every conception, and recognizes a conception in its appropriate word. Reason and language are vitally connected, if not identical; and the Greeks had only one word for both.

Language implies the power of abstract thought or pure thinking, and thought is the activity of reason. Man, possessed of reason, has an innate desire for knowledge, which the bee, lacking reason, has not. Reason makes man progressive; instinct holds the bee in an unchanging orbit of existence. The bee has no history.

No animal can be said to judge: for they all act according to certain fixed rules, and that perfect adjustment of organs and functions, and that ready adaptation to changes of environment which characterizes animals, are of the very essence of instinct. Spiders con-struct webs before they have seen the flies to be ensnared thereby. Ducklings, hatched by a hen, take to the water at first sight. Bees store honey without the remotest conception of the coming of Winter. Birds hatched by artificial heat will fly as soon as they are fledged.

It is true that bees store and guard their honey as though they had an idea of time and property; but it is perfectly clear that they do this rather from an impulse of nature, than from a sense of need or right. Were this not so, man would steal as often as he makes use of their provisions without their permis-

Shaefferstown, Pa.

## The Winter Record so Far.

WM. STOLLEY.

About the middle of October, 1891, my bees were packed "inside" the hive, for wintering on the summer stands.

While we had three quite cold days in November (on Nov. 17 even 6° Fahr. below zero), my bees did fly on six days during this month. December gave us also three zero days, and on five days in this month bees had good flights; the

last one on Dec. 21.

The month of January (up until date) brought us some extraordinarily cold weather; in all eleven days, when the thermometer registed from zero away down to 40° Fahr. below.

On Jan. 3 my bees had a good flight, but from Jan. 10 to 19 inclusive, we had the eleven days of zero weather all in one stretch, and on Jan. 12 and 19 as much as 400 below zero. From the later named date on, we have had quite pleasant weather, and on Jan. 23, 24, 25, 28 and 29 the bees enjoyed good flights.

I took out all absorbents on top of the brood-chambers and dried them thoroughly in the sun; also cleaned out all dead bees from under the clusters in the hives, and now my bees are once more in the best possible condition to again stand another severe spell of extreme cold weather.

The loss in dead bees, so far, is comparatively light, and all colonies are in good trim, but then, severe and uncongenial weather in February, March and April may yet prove fatal to the best of them.

On Jan. 25, a large flock of wild geese passed, flying north, but in all probability these venturous flyers will soon pass over again in a southerly direction, complaining in their customary noisy way, of the cold reception they were treated to at their Summer haunts.

After the season for Spring dwindling is passed, I will report again.

Grand Island, Nebr., Jan. 30, 1892.

## The Grading of Honey.

J. A. GREEN.

I must say that I am not at all satisfied with either of the systems of grading comb-honey that have been proposed. That adopted at the Northwestern convention was rather too exacting in some of its requirements, and in some respects was incomplete. I think this would be admitted by a good share of these who voted for it. At best, it was a compromise adopted with the expectation that it would be further revised before being accepted as a uniform system of grading. But while it placed the standard too high, I think the system adopted at the North American Convention went to the other extreme.

Any bee-keeper who is up to the times in the production of comb-honey can readily select, after a good yield from white clover, linden, or any other source of white honey, a large proportion of sections that are almost, if not quite perfect in every respect—such honey, in fact, as would be graded No. 1 according to the Northwestern scale. It pays to have such a grade; and any one who understands selling honey can readily get a fancy price for it. With this grade added I would not have much fault to find with the Albany system of grading.

find with the Albany system of grading.

There are excellent reasons for the establishment of a superfine grade of honey, and there are also good reasons for using names or letters instead of numbers, to indicate the grades, though I have always used numbers for all but the best, which I call "extra select," following with numbers 1, 2 and 3. My system of grading might be formulated about as follows, using letters advocated by the Albany committee:

EXTRA SELECT.—Light-clored honey, of good flavor; combs straight, well built out, of even thickness, and nearly

uniform weight, attached to the section on all sides; all cells sealed, with white cappings, and with comb and sections unsoiled by travel-stain or otherwise.

"A" GRADE.—Light-colored honey, of good flavor; combs straight and well built out, with cappings white, or but slightly amber-colored; one face of each comb perfect in appearance, fully sealed, except the line of cells touching the wood. The other side shall be perfect in color and sealing, or nearly so, and sections not badly soiled.

"C" GRADE.—Honey of good quality. In this grade shall be placed all irregular combs, or those containing pollen, and all in which the capping is dark or considerably soiled. Sections must be nearly filled with few or no unsealed cells.

"M" GRADE.—In this grade shall be placed all honey of inferior quality, all combs containing much pollen, or badly travel-stained, or otherwise objectionable. Sections must be at least threefourths full, with one side well sealed.

The above is my system of grading—what I use in actual practice. I do not expect that it will satisfy everybody. In fact, I think we shall find it hard to establish any system that will be satisfactory in all parts of our country.

This is evident when we see that the Eastern men want the saffron-colored comb of the Mississippi bottoms placed in the third grade, while the men who produce it insisted at Chicago that it ought to be graded No. 1.

The Eastern men, too, want buck-wheat honey graded by itself, though they do not seem to care about other kinds. I believe there is but little buck-wheat honey produced in the West, though there are other kinds that deserve to be graded by themselves quite as much as buckwheat. As buckwheat honey is well known to the trade, it might be well enough to keep it in a grade by itself, though no doubt much honey is sold as buckwheat that was never near a buckwheat field.

But if we decide that there may be a first, second and third grade of each kind of honey, as was voted at Chicago, we do away with one of the principal objects of grading, and open the way to almost as many disputes and differences of opinion as were possible under the old system—or lack of it.

It will be difficult to make some beekeepers understand why their first-class honey, gathered from autumn wild flowers should bring a lower price than another man's second or shird-class clover, although the commission man understands it perfectly. Would it not be better to put it in the second or third grade on the start, and so class it?

Again, it is undesirable that the selling value of comb-honey depends more upon its appearance than any other one quality-provided, of course, it has not an actually disagreeable taste. The kinds of honey are legion. Unless a man is familiar with all these varieties, which is something hardly possible, how is he able to make a guess at the value of honey offered him from another locality? Even if he is familiar with the kind of honey offered, there is much chance for misunderstanding, for the average bee-keeper is very much at sea with regard to the sources from which his honey was gathered.

Moreover, there are very few localities where any one variety of honey may be secured free from admixture. The varying nature of this admixture so changes the character of the honey, that what passes for white clover honey in one locality may be a very different article from the white clover honey of some-

where else.

If honey is graded according to my rules, and a sample of the honey sent in a small vial by mail, the purchaser may know just what to expect, or the commission man will be better able to inform the intending shipper what his honey will bring.—Gleanings.

## My Experience in Bee-Keeping.

NATHAN MERCER.

During the last five years I have had bees, and have been quite successful. The first year, from 50 colonies, I extracted nearly 3,000 pounds of honey, and increased to 70 colonies. The next Spring I lost all but 30 colonies, and that season I secured no surplus honey, but increased to about 60 colonies.

The next Spring I had 46 colonies, from which I extracted that season nearly 10,000 pounds of clover and basswood honey, and increased to about

80 colonies.

I lost only 5 or 6 colonies the following Winter, but the next season I secured no surplus, though I increased to 159 colonies, and last Spring I had 106 colonies left, having had 120 in chaff hives, and the rest wintered in the cellar; 75 per cent. died in the cellar, and about 20 out of the 120 died out-

From 100 colonies I extracted, in 1891, 11,000 pounds of basswood honey, and have now 150 colonies in chaff hives, and 20 in the cellar, seem-

ingly wintering nicely.

I greatly prefer wintering bees in chaff hives, and with them I am not troubled with swarming. As soon as the basswood flow is about over, I begin dividing them, taking off the surplus combs, of which there are 14 on top and 10 in the brood-chamber. I also have about 4 combs in the super, not touching them all through the honey-flow.

These are well drawn out, and filled and sealed, which came handy to make up colonies with, or for stores for the Winter.

After I am through dividing, I look the colonies all over and estimate the amount of honey in each hive, and if any are short, I feed them 3 to 5 pounds, and also in the Spring to start broodrearing rapidly, keeping them evened up as fast as possible. By the time clover blooms, the hives are all boiling over with strong colonies, which can gather a large amount of honey in a short time.

Neosho, Wis., Jan. 16, 1892.

### Poisoned Bees—Here is the Proof.

JOHN G. SMITH.

On page 49 I notice that Mr. C. P. Dadant brought my name into the discussion at the convention held at Albany, N. Y., on Dec. 8, 1891, in connection with the subject of spraying fruit trees while in bloom. It behooves me to make a statement in the matter.

In the report of the convention, it is stated that Prof. Lintner had doubts as to whether any bees were ever poisoned by gathering honey from fruit-bloom, which, at the time of gathering, was being sprayed by a solution of Paris

green and water.

I want to say for the benefit of all who are doubting, that I am fully satis-fied that my bees were poisoned by obtaining nectar from the apple bloom in the orchard of Mr. James R. Williams, who was at that time (April 25, 1888). with other employes, engaged in spraying his orchard with a solution of Paris green and water, in the proportion of one pound of Paris green to 50 gallons of water. At first, finding the solution so strong that it killed the foliage, he reduced it by using 100 gallons of water. but still the orchard in a very short time looked as if a fire had been through it.

This orchard consists of about 100 acres, and is situated about 1½ miles northeast of my apiary.

Now for the proof of my belief: It was on or about April 28, 1888, that I discovered an unusual amount of dead and dying bees in front of every hive containing bees. I also saw bees coming from the northeast, indicating that my bees were going to and from Mr. Williams' orchard. I immediately went to that orchard and found that the spraying business was going on. I could see bees continually going and coming in several directions from and to the orchard. I came home and found the destruction of my bees still going on, and as night came on the number of returning bees that fell at and near the hives seemed to increase, while some would enter the hive with their spoils of the day. At the same time, and all day long, there was a stream of young bees (that had never as yet been out to the field as gatherers) pouring out of each and every hive in the bee-yard, that hopped all over in front of the hives on the ground, and in a few minutes the bees would be dead. I picked up several bees and pressed them between the finger and thumb, and the exudation was unmistakably mixed with the solu-I am a housetion of Paris green. painter by trade, and know Paris green when I see it, whether in solution or dry

Further proof: The next day (April 29) I went out on a tour of inspection, and was stopped on the road one-half mile west of my home, by Mr. Jacob Seibold, a bee-keeper having about 20 colonies of bees. He said: "Mr. Smith I want you to come and see my bees, and tell me what is the matter with them. They have been coming out of the hives and crawling all over the ground and dying by the bucketful."

"How long has this been going on?" I asked him. "Two or three days, and is getting worse every day," he replied.

I told Mr. Seibold that I had an idea what it was, but would not say until I had made further inquiries in the matter. I went on to New Canton, Ills., distant from the orchard in question about 3 miles, and found Mr. Kline's bees all right—nothing the matter, but they were working in an opposite direction. Also Mr. Lorenzo Gard, of New Canton, who had an apiary 200 colonies of bees, but they were all right. Also William H. Hyde, who lived a trifle southeast of Mr. Gard's, had about 200 colonies which were found to be all right.

Then I went south on a bee-line 2½ miles, to Mr. Benj. Newman's. He had 4 colonies, and before I got to his gate, he called to me, "You are just the man I want to see." (By the way, I am known nearly all over Pike County as "Bee John," from the fact of my having manipulated bees for nearly every bee-keeper in the county).

So it was that I was the very man that Mr. Newman wanted to see just then. Said he, "I want you to tell me what is the matter with my bees." I examined them, and found them in just the same condition as my own and Mr. Seibold's.

The next bees within the radius of 3 miles were located east from the orchard. The first east was owned by Mr. Chas. Dodge, one-half mile from the orchard. Again I was hailed before I could get to the house, with, "Look here, you are just the fellow I wanted to see. I want to know what is the matter with my bees." I found his bees affected as were the others—rolling and tumbling in front of their hives, and all around. Still, I would not give my conviction.

Next I visited the bees of Mr. Ed. Whittleton—2 colonies, 2% miles northeast of the orchard; also the bees of John Booth, G. B. Hall, Mr. Berbridge, Joseph Green and P. D. S. Green, all of Barry, Pike Co., Ills. All their bees were affected alike.

I want to further say that the Williams orchard was the first and only one being sprayed at the time mentioned, while the trees were in full bloom. I, for one, would like to see a satisfactory experiment, but not on so large a scale as was done on my bees and those of my neighbors. All the bees within the radius of 3 miles north, south, east and west, were affected, though the ones nearest suffered the worst. Of course, they did not all die outright, but were rendered unprofitable for the rest of the season.

New Canton, Ills., Jan. 15, 1892.

## Bees Working in the Open Air.

H. B. FURBEE.

I noticed an item on page 70, about a swarm of bees found in Pennsylvania working in the open air, which had excited considerable curiosity.

In July, 1890, Mr. J. W. Crosby's son came to my house, and wanted me to take a hive and go to their farm (some 3 miles away) to hive a swarm of bees. He said he had found them in the timber hanging to a limb the Christmas before, and had not been back to look after

them until that morning.

So the next day I put a hive in the wagon and drove down to Mr. Crosby's. When I got there, Mr. J. E. Jackson, an old bee-keeper, was there, and we all started for the timber. About half a mile from the house we came to the bees, which were about 20 feet from the ground, on an elm tree about 16 inches in diameter at the base. We cut the tree down so that the limb the bees were on would be up. It fell all right, and did not jar the bees or comb loose.

"I cut the comb, and filled 5 frames with brood and honey, and had about 20 pounds of nice honey to take to the house. They had built their comb over 2 feet along under the limb, and it was about 14 inches wide in the widest place. The limb was about 6 inches in diameter, and the bees were about 5 feet from the body of the main tree.

I got the bees into the hive, and left the hive on some sticks about 4 inches from the ground. I told the boy that he must take them to the house that night, but he left them where they were, as he was afraid of the "busy end" of a bee. I saw the boy about two months later, and he said they had filled the hive, and had built the comb on below the frames, and had the hive and sticks all fastened together. I did not take any bottomboard with the hive, as I expected them to carry it home and place it on a board.

Now these are facts, as Mr. J. W. Crosby and Mr. J. E. Jackson will testify.

Tecumseh, Okla. Ter., Jan. 25, 1892.

## Bees Sending Out Scouts before Locating

MRS. W. G. TITTSWORTH.

I just want to add my mite on bees finding a home before swarming. My husband made a squirrel box to hang up in a tree to entice the sqairrels to live in the yard around the house. The box was made out of 2x8 inch plank, about 3 or 4 feet 4ong, with an upper and lower story, and a 3-inch hole near the top, and another near the bottom. He put coarse sawdust in for a bed, and fastened the box up in a tree about 30 or 40 ft. from the ground. We put some squirrels into it, and they became great pets.

The box was over our path in going to

and from the apiary, and one evening Mr. T. noticed the bees flying in and out of both holes of that box, and the squirrels had taken French leave. He called my attention to it, so we concluded there was a swarm of bees in the box.

We began to plan the best way to get them out, and save the swarm. Then we noticed they acted very queerly. We got a ladder and made an examination, and found there was no swarm, only bees trying to clean out that coarse sawdust, and they were black bees, while ours were yellow.

We had read about bees sending out scouts before swarming, so we watched for results. They cleaned away for 3 or 4 days, then it rained, and for about a week or so we saw no more bees

around the box.

All at once we noticed bees there again, cleaning out sawdust—I should judge there was about 100 bees, and they cleaned away for about 3 or 4 days; so one morning our boy that was watching for swarms, gave the usual call, "Swarm! Swarm!" We rushed out, and found a swarm trying to settle on that box; and they did settle, and went in. They were black bees.

We took down the box and smoked them to get them out into a hive already prepared for them, and while we were at work a shower came up, and they all took wing and alighted on another hive that was already occupied with bees. The yellow bees did not leave a black bee to tell where they came from. They had a virgin queen, while the bees in the hive had a laying one.

We hung the box back again in the same place, but did not see a bee there again that Summer. We have a neighbor living about 2 miles from us that has bees, and he lost a swarm that day about the time mentioned, and they were coming in our direction the last he saw of them, and when the boy saw them first they were coming from the neighbor's direction.

Avoca, Iowa.

## Top-Bars, Self-Spacing Frames, Etc.

G. P. MORTON.

When I got the Simplicity hive four years ago, with its wide frames to hold sections, and thin, narrow top-bars on the brood-frames, and wide spacing, the first thing I learned to do was not to like them. The next thing I did, was to take out these defects, and put improve-

ments in their stead. The bee-space was 34-inch between the brood-frames and surplus boxes. The bees would store nearly as much honey in this beespace as they put into the sections.

The first thing I did was to knock out the wide hanging frames and closed-top sections. Then I closed the bee-space down to % inch, and I found the topbars were sagging, and the bees still put in burr-combs. I decided that the spacing (1/2 inch) was too large between the top-bars of the brood-frames; so I made the frames wider, and made the spacing % inch-an improvement, but not com-

I then decided to make the top-bars 1/4 inch thick, and 1 1/16 inches wide, and bring the spacing between the frames to 5/16 of an inch. I closed down the bee-space between the broodframes and surplus boxes to from 1/4 to 5/16 of an inch; cut the old 10-frame hive down to 14½ inches, outside measure; studied out, and put in a complete break-joint honey-board in the bottom of the section-case, turning the sections crosswise of the hive. The break-joint honey-board makes the section support.

Now I have a hive that I like, and I am succeeding with it; no more sagging of brood-frames, no burr-combs, and it is easily managed, and as simple as a pin. All we want in a top-bar is strength enough to support the weight. Further than that the depth of the topbar has nothing to do with the burrcomb problem. It is in the spacing of the brood-frames, the space between the frames and surplus, combined with the break-joint principle, that does away

with the burr-comb business.

But with all this done, we are not satisfied with present attainments. There was such an unrest and a cry for fixed frames, that last year I invented a selfspacing frame that is meeting with large demand, and receives praise wherever it goes. I cut the end-bars 1% inches wide, and then scallop them out on the edge to within 1/4 inch of each end, using same top-bar as described above. the frames are put to place, the end-bars touch at the top and bottom, and leaves a bee-space between the end-bars. scallop allows the frames to come together without crushing the bees, and the top-bars of the brood-frames are spaced 5/16 of an inch apart.

I have used the plain frame for two years, and self-spacing frame one year, and have no change to make in them for

the coming season.

Mr. A. I. Root has made an improvement in the Hoffman frame, by giving it a straight top-bar (my top-bar). I think that the self-spacing frames have come to stay, especially with the inexperienced and careless bee-keepers.

## Vermont State Bee-Keepers' Convention.

H. W. SCOTT.

The 17th annual convention of the Vermont State Bee-Keepers' Association began at Middlebury, Vt., on Jan. 27, 1892, with about 30 representative beekeepers present. The convention was called to order by President V. V. Blackmer, who opened the convention by a short but pointed address, congratulating the bee-keepers of Vermont on the successful season just passed, and on the enthusiasm which brought so many from various parts of the State.

The committee on nominations was H. L. Leonard, W. G. Larrabee, H. J. Manchester; and on resolutions, A. E. Manum, J. E. Crane and J. S. Clark.

The first discussion of the session. "New races of bees," was led by H. W. Scott, of Barre, and remarks were made by O. J. Lowry, of Jericho; J. E. Crane, of Middlebury; A. E. Manum, of Bristol; H. L. Leonard, of Brandon; R. H. Holmes, of Shoreham; W. G. Larrabee, of Larrabee's Point, and President V. V. The evidence Blackmer, of Orwell. brought forth seemed to be general that no new races of bees had been sufficiently tested to warrant a general pur-

A report of the North American Bee-Keepers' Convention was given by W. G. Larrabee. Next was read a letter from J. H. Larrabee, of the Michigan Agricultural College, a former Secretary, congratulating the Association on the success of the past year.

At the morning session, Jan. 28, resolutions were adopted as follows:

Resolved, That we recognize with glad and grateful hearts the abundant flow of honey the past season, as coming direct from the hands of the Giver of all good things.

· Resolved, That we rejoice together in the improved condition and outlook for the business of bee-keeping in Vermont.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to the railroad companies, and to the proprietor of the Addison House, for favors granted the Association.

The first discussion was on the topic, "Overstocking in Vermont; can it be done?" This was followed by "Old or young bees for Winter." There was some talk on ventilation, and the majority thought it better to have an opening for moisture to escape, and it was thought perhaps more under ventilation would be better.

Last year, in May, there was a re-union at President Blackmer's, in Orwell, enjoyed by all present, about 25, and a cordial invitation was extended to all to enjoy another re-union at the same place next Spring.

At the evening session of Jan. 28, R. H. Holmes, the committee appointed at the last annual meeting to investigate as to a proposed exhibit of Vermont honey at the coming World's Fair, reported but little enthusiam, as the ruling requiring all articles to be in place the first of the season, would shut out the crop of 1893, thus only allowing the crop of 1892, which had been kept over Winter to its detriment. It was the idea of the meeting that it would be better to change the ruling so as to admit the crop of 1893, after Sept. 1, 1893, and a committee consisting of R. H. Holmes, J. E. Crane, and H. W. Scott was appointed to look up the matter. Those interested will please correspond with R. H. Holmes, chairman.

The Treasurer's report showed a small deficit, and the annual dues were raised to 50 cents.

The following officers for the ensuing year, were elected:

President—V. V. Blackmer, of Orwell. Vice-Presidents—W. C. Larrabee, of Larrabee's Point, for Addison county; F. H. Walker, of Manchester, Bennington county; J. D. Goodrich, of East Hardwick, Caledonia county; H. H. Dodge, of Shelburne, Chittenden county; J. W. Smith, of Moscow, Lamoille county; M. F. Cram, of West Brookfield, Orange county; H. L. Leonard, of Brandon, Rutland county.

Secretary and Treasurer—H. W. Scott, of Barre.

A committee of the President and Secretary was appointed to procure members' badges.

An informal discussion of the case of the aplarists vs. commission men was then taken up, and many interesting facts were brought forth.

The next discussion, on stimulative feeding in the Spring to increase brood-rearing and get the bees ready for the honey harvest, was led by J. E. Crane. Nearly all who took part agreed that honey was far superior to sugar syrup to increase brood.

"How I sell extracted-honey," was the topic of W. G. Larrabee. He said it was hard to make the public believe that candied honey was unadulterated, although it is the very best proof of its purity.

The reports of the members showed an increase of about 50 per cent. in bees and over 75,000 pounds of honey from about 2,000 colonies, yet this would hardly cover half of the total State crop for 1891.

Throughout the convention there was much enthusiasm manifested, and the meetings were very interesting and instructive.

H. W. Scott, Sec

## Imbedding Wire by Electricity.

W. E. DAGES.

Place the wired frame over a smooth straight board, a trifle smaller than the frame, until the wire is 1/16 of an inch (or half the thickness of heavy foundation) above the board from end to end, then place the sheet of foundation on the wire; let a current of electricity pass through the wire, from ¼ to ¾ second, when the foundation will drop to the board, and the wire will be imbedded as perfectly as though it grew there. The colder the foundation the better. The battery I use for imbedding wire is an ordinary plunge battery-one I made myself from refuse electric-light carbons. The battery complete cost me 10 cents, and a like amount was invested in the acids. The current is strong enough to heat a No. 30 wire, 6 feet long, to 200° or 250° Fahr. If I had much wiring to do, I could rig up a table where one man, after the frames were wired, could imbed from 5 to 10 frames per minute.

Morris, Ills.

A Striking illustration in last week's "Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly" shows just the condition of affairs on the grounds of the World's Columbian Exposition, at Chicago. This representation of the different buildings is alone worth the price of the paper. It also has handsome pictures of the proposed new Episcopal Cathedral in New York, and the obsequies of the late Duke of Clarence. Price, 10 cents. To be had of your newsdealer.

#### CONVENTION DIRECTORY.

Time and place of meeting.

Feb. 10, 11, 12 —Ohio State, at Cincinnati, S. R. Morris, Sec., Bloomingburg, O.

Mar. 1.—Wabash Valley, at Vincennes, Ind. Frank Vawter, Sec., Vincennes, Ind.

Apr. 6, 7.—Texas State, at Greenville, Tex. A. H. Jones, Sec., Golden, Tex.

May 5.—Susquehanna Co., at Brooklyn, Pa. H. M. Seeley, Sec., Harford, Pa.

In order to have this table complete, Secretaries are requested to forward full particulars of the time and the place of each future meeting.—The Editor.

North American Bee-Keepers' Association

PRESIDENT-Eugene Secor..Forest City, Iowa. Secretary-W. Z. Hutchinson....Flint, Mich.

#### National Bee-Keepers' Union.

PRESIDENT—James Heddon .. Dowagiac, Mich. SEC'Y AND MANAGER—T. G. Newman, Chicago.

## Bee and Honey Gossip.

To not write anything for publication on the same sheet of paper with business matters, unless it can be torn apart without interfering with either part of the letter.

#### Bees are Wintering Nicely, so Far.

We had cold weather in the forepart of January, and warm in the latter part. February came in with rain. High water took out two bridges, here in the valley. Now it has turned cooler, and it is freezing again. The snow is almost all gone.

E. S. Hubbard.

Oil City, Wis.

#### Bees in Fine Condition.

My bees have wintered finely, so far, without any loss. I have 18 colonies all in splendid condition. They were wintered in a shed 70 feet long, all boarded up on the north side, and 2 feet down on the south from the top to prevent rain from blowing in. The bees had a good flight every week this Winter. They are hatching young bees now, and have been for two weeks. They have the advantage of the sunshine, and have not used much of their stores yet; but the young bees will use it, as the combs are getting pretty well supplied with them. I am feeding some to stimulate brood-

rearing as much as possible. They are well supplied with pollen. Some of my neighbors have lost half of their bees on account of neglect. They let the mice eat their honey. I do dislike to see so many start in bee-culture when they are afraid to open a hive, and cannot hive a swarm when they come off. I have just such in my neighborhood. I have tried to get them to subscribe for the American Bee Journal. They say, "Oh, I can't afford to take it." Such folks will never make a success of bee-keeping.

JAMES H. BERRY. Gale's Creek, Oreg., Jan. 29, 1861.

#### Dry Weather-Winter Stores.

There are a good many bee-keepers in this part of the country. I have 20 colonies of bees, but they did not store much surplus honey last year. The dry weather began about the time the white clover was fairly in bloom, and it remained dry so long that the bees used all the honey they had gathered by the time the Fall flowers came on. I would like to ask this question: Will 6 frames, 18½x11½ inches, winter a colony of bees if they are well filled with honey?

F. HARTLEY.

Blair, Ills., Feb. 2, 1892.

[The 6 frames of honey should be abundant Winter stores for a full colony of bees.—Ep.]

#### Honey-Wagons Run in Cities.

I notice in the report of the late California State Bee-Keepers' Convention (page 156) that Mr. A. I. Root said they sold "honey in Denver in sections at 15, 20, 25 and 30 cents per pound, and sold many tons from wagons, which run as regular as milk wagons." Now, do I understand that this refers to Denver, Colo.? If so, he has been misin-formed. I have lived in Denver, Colo., and vicinity for nearly ten years; and, previous to embarking in apiculture, I bought many pounds of honey, the highest price I ever paid for it being 40 cents per pound, and that was in 1883 and 1884; it was California comb-honey at that, and the price has gradually decreased since then. I know that the best comb-honey during that time has not retailed for a higher price than 20 cents per pound; it has been as low as 11 cents per pound, and some of it was as good as any in the market. to wagons being run as regular as milk wagons for the sale of honey, I do not

believe that there is one wagon run in that connection, in which honey is made a specialty. The only connection I can see in which honey is sold from wagons, is the same truck-farmers who keep a few bees, and others of the same class who do not keep bees, carry a few pounds of honey with them in their daily rounds in supplying their customers with vegetables, and at the same time supplying them with honey if they want I can buy the best grade at any retail store for 15 cents per pound, and there are quite a number of places where the same grade can be had for 121/4 cents per pound.

WM. L. BACKENSTO. Fort Logan, Colo.

#### Those Golden Queens.

We wish to correct an error in the editorial notice on page 142. Only 34 of the queens mentioned were from our We intended to say so in our letter, but possibly forgot it, as we had but 45 minutes in which to write the letter, hitch the team to the sled, and go 234 miles to the postoffice before the mail would leave. It would be injustice to the party who furnished the rest of the queens (18) to leave the matter as it is. S. F. & I. TREGO. Swedona, Ills., Jan. 30, 1892.

#### Failed to Meet with Success.

I am an old man, having spent the prime of my life trying to cure the sick. Last year I retired to my farm in the Mississippi River bottom, believing it to be, as reported, a good honey-producing locality. I expected to find pleasure and profit in caring for a few colonies of bees. Having one colony of bees in a box hive, I transferred the bees and comb to two Langstroth hives, and bought a Carniolan queen for the queenless part. I also furnished new hives for two colonies of young bees. I folfor two colonies of young bees. lowed instruction to the letter in transferring-did it while apple trees were in bloom, notwithstanding which the bees never fastened their combs well, nor added much to it, and stored but little honey. In November I made syrup and poured it into the empty combs for the colony having the Carniolan queen, and during the last week in January, the weather being mild, I examined them to see if they needed more food, and found them all dead. My other colonies, not fed, had all previously died. Now I have 8 Langstroth hives, some beeliterature, no bees, and no honey. I feel as if I had been fishing, and in place of fish had caught a good "wetting." My philosophy is to get the very best of everything I allow myself to handle, but I see so much conflicting testimony as to the best bees, that I am inclined to take sides with James Hamilton (page 85), and get my empty hives filled with common black bees, as they are cheap here, and, so far as I know to the contrary, are just as good as any. At any rate, before I spend much more money for stock in that line, I must see some return for my outlay.

A. MOSHER.

Pleasant Hill, Ills.

#### Frames Partly Filled with Honey.

I have about 400 frames, each containing from one-half to 4 pounds of honey. Could these be advantageously used to stimulate brood-rearing in the Spring, outside of the hives, without starting the bees to robbing? If so, how far must they be taken from the apiary? At what time should they be used? I have 80 colonies of bees.

J. E. WALKER.

Clarksville, Mo., Feb. 3, 1892.

[The partly-filled frames can be used to advantage in "building up" in the Spring, and to stimulate brood-rearing, but they should not be exposed, or robbing will ensue. It would be better to put one on each hive, lying down flat on top-bars of the frames; a bee-space may be left, if convenient to place small sticks between the frames of honey and the top-bars. By being turned over when cleaned out on one side, the honey will all be saved, and the work nicely done by the bees with but little trouble to you.-ED.]

#### No Bees Lost in Wintering.

I have 9 colonies of bees on the summer stands, just as they were all Summer. They have no protection, only the hive and board cover. I have not lost any yet in this kind of winter quarters, but I had to revive one on Feb. 2. It swarmed out on Feb. 1, and I looked at them on Feb. 2, and found them all apparently dead—starved. I took them into the house and spread them out on a board, sprinkling them with syrup, and in an hour I had them all alive and back

into their hive with a good supply of stores. My wife was out picking up the dead bees that was at the entrances, and found the queen lying 3 or 4 feet from the hive. She had laid there all night, but she revived, and was as active as ever in a few minutes. I purchased one Italian queen, and introduced her all right, for my first experience. I have made a sawmil! on a small scale near my house, to cut up lumber to make hives. I have a good location for the bee-business, which I intend to follow. In 15 days, bees in this locality will begin to gather pollen from the alder, which is here in abundance. WM. WEBB. Sutton, Tenn., Feb. 3, 1892.

#### A Good Year for Bees.

The past was a good year for bees. My crop of honey was 1,800 pounds from 27 colonies, Spring count, 3 of which were queenless. I also increased to 40 colonies. The best yield from one colony was 160 pounds. My crop was all extracted, and was all very dark. I am well pleased with the American Bee Journal, and expect to take it as long as I keep bees, and can get a dollar to pay for it.

James A. King.
Sub Rosa, Ark., Jan. 29, 1892.

## Wavelets of News.

#### The Man Who Knows It All.

Dr. John Dzierzon reached his 81st year Jan. 16th, 1892. He is enjoying good health, is engaged in keeping bees to quite an extent, and is still one of the best if not the ablest writer on apicultural matters in his native country, Germany.

The 36th German - Austrian Beekeepers' Association met in Luebeck, Germany, Sept. 25-28, 1891. The first one of these conventions was held in the '40's, if I am not greatly mistaken; and according to Dzierzon an invitation was also extended to the (at that time) distinguished bee-keeper Gundelach. His reply, however, to Dzierzon was that he thought he could not learn anything more in connection with bee-keeping, and therefore should not attend.

How selfish and foolish the conduct of this man appears in view of the present light of apiculture—in view of the wonderful discoveries, the many highly prized inventions! But have we reached the climax? are we on the top-round of the apicultural ladder? By no means. Much may be known; but more is to be revealed in the future; and the man who "knows it all" (?) and does not try to keep himself posted by attending conventions or reading some of the best bee-periodicals exhibits as little wisdom as Gundelach 40 or 50 years ago, when he refused to meet with the best bee-keepers of his time, when bee-literature was hardly in its infancy.—F. Greiner in Gleanings in Bee-Culture.

#### Confined Bees Uneasy.

Several parties have written lately that their bees are uneasy in their winter quarters, that they are making "a loud humming noise," and seemed disturbed generally. Some of these parties have had their bees confined in the hives by closing the entrance with wire cloth, or otherwise. It is bad policy to confine bees to the hives. We have tried the plan in former times, but as soon as the bees found themselves imprisoned, they at once became disturbed, and remained so until they were given their liberty again. Everything loves freedom, and I do not blame bees for objecting to being sent to the penitentiary.

This Winter has been very warm so far, and the bees should have the entire entrance to their hives left open, and it would be better to have the hives raised % or % inch from the bottom-board, by having a small piece of lath under each corner of the hive.

Examination of our own cellar showed the temperature to be 48°; this was 6° or 8° higher than we like, at this time of the year, and so we immediately admitted more air and lowered the temperature to 40°. A colony that is restless will consume all the stores and starve before Spring, unless they have a large amount. Every cellar should have a good thermometer in it, to indicate the exact temperature at all times. —Farm, Stock and Home.

#### Raccoons as Bee Enemies.

'Coons esteem honey-bees a great delicacy. A 'coon will go to a hive, tap on the top to start the bees out, and as they swarm on the alighting-board will clap his paw on three or four of them, flatten them out and put them in his mouth, entirely disregarding their stings.—

Exchange.



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Advertisements intended for next week must reach this office by Saturday of this week.

#### ALFRED H. NEWMAN,

RUSINESS MANAGER.

## Special Notices.

\$1.00, and we will present you with a nice Pocket Dictionary.

The date on the wrapper-label of this paper indicates the end of the month to which you have paid. If that is past, please send us a dollar to pay for another year.

Systematic work in the Apiary will pay. Use the Apiary Register. It costs:

As there is another firm of "Newman & Son" in this city, our letters sometimes get mixed. Please write American Bee Journal on the corner of your envelopes to save confusion and delay.

YOU NEED an Apiary Register, and should keep it posted up, so as to be able to know all about any colony of bees in your yard at a moment's notice. It devotes two pages to every colony. You can get one large enough for 50 colonies for a dollar, bound in full leather and postage paid. Send for one before you forget it, and put it to a good use. Let it contain all that you will want to know about your bees—including a cash account. We will send you one large enough for 100 colonies for \$1.25; or for 200 colonies for \$1.50. Order one now.

Supply Dealers desiring to sell our book, "Bees and Honey," should write for terms.

We Club the American Bee Journal and the Illustrated Home Journal, one year for \$1.35. Both of these and Gleanings in Bee Culture, for one year, for \$2.15.

If You Have any honey to sell, get some Honey Almanacs and scatter in your locality. They will sell it all in a very short time.

Bee-Keeping for Profit, by Dr. G. L. Tinker, is a new 50-page pamphlet, which details fully the author's new system of bee-management in producing comb and extracted-honey, and the construction of the hive best adapted to it—his "Nonpareil." The book can be had at this office for 25c.

Please send us the names of your neighbors who keep bees, and we will send them sample copies of the Bee Journal. Then please call upon them and get them to subscribe with you.

When talking about Bees to your friend or neighbor, you will oblige us by commending the BEE JOURNAL to him, and taking his subscription to send with your renewal. For this work we will present you with a copy of the Convention Hand-Book, by mail, postpaid. It sells at 50 cents.

#### CLUBBING LIST.

We Club the American Bee Journal for a year, with any of the following papers or books, at the prices quoted in the LAST column. The regular price of both is given in the first column. One year's subscription for the American Bee Journal must be sent with each order for another paper or book:

Price of both.	Olub
The American Bee Journal\$1 00	
and Gleanings in Bee-Culture. 2 00  Bee-Keepers' Guide 1 50  Bee-Keepers' Review 2 00  The Apiculturist 1 75  Canadian Bee Journal 1 75  American Bee-Keeper 1 50  The 7 above-named papers 6 00	1 40 1 75 1 65 1 65 1 40
Bees and Honey (Newman). 2 00   Binder for Am. Bee Journal. 1 50.     Dzierzon's Bee-Book (cloth). 3 00     Root's A B C of Bee-Culture. 2 25.     Farmer's Account Book. 4 00.     Western World Guide. 1 50.     Heddon's book. "Success," 1 50.     A Year Among the Bees. 1 50.     Convention Hand-Book. 1 50.     Weekly Inter-Ocean. 2 00.     Toronto Globe (weekly). 2 00.     History of National Society. 1 50.     American Poultry Journal. 2 25.     The Lever (Temperance). 2 00.     Orange Judd Farmer. 2 00.     Farm, Field and Stockman. 2 00.     Prairie Farmer. 2 00.     Illustrated Home Journal. 1 50.     American Garden. 2 55.	2 00 2 25 1 75 1 75 1 75 2 20 2 20 2 20 2 20 1 30 1 30 1 1 50 1 75 1 75 1 75 1 75 1 75 1 75 1 75 1 75

Do not send to us for sample copies of any other papers. Send for such to the publishers of the papers you want.

If You Want to know how Queens are fertilized in upper stories, while an old Queen is laying below-how to safely introduce Queens at any time when bees can fly-all about different bees, shipping Queens, forming nuclei, multiplying or uniting colonies, etc.-send us \$1.00 for "Doolittle's Queen-Rearing;" 170 pages; bound in cloth, and as interesting as a story.

Winter Problem in bee-keeping: by G. R. Pierce, of Iowa, who has had 25 years' experience in bee-keeping, and for the past 5 years has devoted all his time and energies to the pursuit. Price, 50 cents. For sale at this office.

The Report of the Albany convention in pamphlet form is now completed, and has been sent to all the Annual, Life and Honorary members and ex-Presidents of the North American Bee-Keepers' Association-to the Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Stations of America, and all others entitled thereto. It will be mailed to any one desiring it, for 25 cents; 6 copies for one dollar. It contains half-tone pictures of the present and retiring officers, printed on enameled paper, words and music of a Bee-Keeper's Song, etc. We think that all will be highly pleased with it.

A Nice Pocket Dictionary will be given as a premium for only one nev subscriber to this JOURNAL, with \$1.00. is a splendid little Dictionary-just right for the pocket. Price, 25 cents

# Wants or Exchanges.

Under this heading, Notices of 5 lines, or less, will be inserted at 10 cents per line, for each insertion, when specially ordered into this Department. If over 5 lines, the additional lines will cost 20 cents each.

WANTED—Bee-keepers to send for my price and samples of Comb-Foundation. JACOB WOLLERSHEIM, Kaukauna, Wis. 1Atf

FOR SALE—Twelve barrels of choice extra Early Seed Potatoes. Cheap. Address, 5A3t WM. H. FORD, Marshalltown, Iowa.

WANTED—A situation in an apiary or hive manufactory. I am willing to make my-self generally useful. J. W. TEFFT. 5Atf 318 Swan St., Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED-To exchange Bees, Honey and Supplies for Cash or Tinners' Tools. J. A. BUCKLEW, Warsaw. Coshocton Co., O.

WANTED—Bee-keepers in Mo., Kans., Neb.. Ark. & Tex. to write for Circular, Newest & best Hive out. Emerson Abbott, St. Joe, Mo.

WANTED—A good hand to help with Bees and Honey, and work at farm work the balance of the time, E. DRANE & SON

7A2t EMINENCE, KENTUCKY.

WANTED-At once, a man to go to Lake Worth, Dade Co., Florida; one who is compentent to rear Queens and take full management of an Apiary. State age, experience, and salary expected per year.

HENRY STITES, M. D.,

7Alt 1500 Sixth St., Harrisburg, Pa.

### HONEY AND BEESWAX MARKET.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Fancy white comb is selling at 16c.; other grades 10@14c. Extracted slow demand, 6½@7½c. Beeswax, 26c.
S. T. FISH & CO., 189 S. Water St.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6,—Demand is limited, and supply sufficient. No demand for 2-2 sections. We quote: Comb—Fancy white, 1-lb., 13@14c; off grades, 1-lb., 10@11c; buckwheat, 1-lb., 9@10c. Extracted—Basswood, 7c; California, 7@7½c; buckwheat, 5½@6; Southern, 65@70c 9 gal. Beeswax, scarce and firm, at

26@28c. HILDRETH BROS. & SEGELKEN, 28-30 West Broadway.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 6.—Demand slow, and market well supplied. White comb. 1lb. 14@15c; dark, 9@12c. Extracted — White, 7½c; dark, 5@6c. Beeswax, is in light supply, and demand good, at 23@26c.

CLEMONS, MASON & CO.,
Cor. 4th and Walnut Sts.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 6.—Demand is good for family use, but very slow from manufacturers. Choice white comb, 14@16c. Extracted, 5@8c. Beeswax is in good supply and fair demand, at 23@25c for good to choice yellow.

Cor. MUTH & SON,

Cor. Freeman & Central Aves.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.-Demand for honey is ALE YORK, Feb. 5.—Demand for noney is fair, with adequate supply. We quote: Fancy 1-B., 14c; do 2-B., 12c; fair, 10@12c; buckwheat, 9@10c, Extracted—Clover and basswood, 7@74c; buckwheat, 54@6c. Beeswax, in fair demand, with adequate supply, 20@27c. CHAS. ISRAEL & BROS., 110 Hudson St.

KANSASCITY, Mo., Feb. 6.—Demand poor, with large supply of comb. We quote: Comb.—1-lb. fancy, 15@16c; dark, 12@13c. Extracted—White, 7@7½c; dark, 5@6c. Beeswax—None in market; light demand.

HAMBLIN & BEARSS, 514 Walnut St.

DETROIT, Feb. 6.—The demand for comb-honey is fair and supply moderate. We quote: Comb, 12@13c; extracted, 7@8c. Beeswax in good supply, and light demand, at 25@26c. M. H. HUNT, Bell Branch, Mich.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Demand good and sup-sufficient. We quote: Comb, 14@16c. Ex-tracted, 6@7c. Beeswax, in light supply, and good demand, at 25@27c. J. A. LAMON, 44-46 S. Water St.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 6.—Demand fair and supply good, except of the best quality. We quote: Comb—choice, 1-lb., 15@16c; fair, 13@14c; dark, 10@12c. Extracted—white, in barrels or kegs, 71/408c; dark, 6061/4c. Beeswax, 230/28c.

A. V. BISHOP, 142 W. Water St.

SAN FRANCISCO. Feb. 5.—Demand good, supply small. We quote: Comb, 1-lb., 10@14c. Extracted, 5½@6½c. Beeswax, in light supply and good demand, at 23@25c. SCHACHT, LEMCKE & STEINER, 16 Drumm Street.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Feb. 6.—Demand is moderate, supply ample, and shipments com-ing in freely. We quote: White comb, 17@18 cts.; dark, 14@15c. Extracted, 10@10½c. STEWART & ELLIOTT.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Demand is now good supply is not heavy. We quote: Comb, best grades, 15@16c. Extracted, 6@8c. Beeswax, 26@27c. R. A. BURNETT, 161 S. Water St.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—Demand is light, supply ample. We quote: 1-b. fancy white comb, 14@15c; extracted, 6@7c. Beeswax, none in market.

BLAKE & RIPLEY, 57 Chatham St. .

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 6.—Demand is slow, supply not liberal, as stock is mostly in. We quote: White comb, 12@15e; buckwheat and mixed, 8@12c. Extracted — Light, 7@7½c; dark, 6@6½c. Beeswax—Supply light, and demand steady, at 28@29c.

H. R. WRIGHT, 326-328 Broadway.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Demand is light, and supply large, except buckwheat comb. We quote: Fancy white comb, 12@14c; buckwheat, 9@11c. Extracted—Clover and basswood in good demand at 6½@7c; buckwheat ind emand at 5@6c. Beeswax in fair demand at 26@28c.

F. I. SAGE & SON, 183 Reade St.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6. — Demand moderate, and supply reduced, with no more glassed 1-20 nor paper cartons, 1-20. We quote: Comb, 1-20, 14@15c. Extracted—Basswood, 74,67%c; buckwheat, 54,66%; Mangrove, 68,675c per gal. Good demand for dark extracted honey. Beeswax, in fair supply, with small demand, at 26,627c. at 26@27c. F. G. STROHMEYER & CO., 122 Water St.

Supply Dealers should write to us for wholesale terms and cut for Hastings' Perfection Feeders.

Calvert's No. 1 Phenol, mentioned in Cheshire's Pamphlet on pages 16 and 17, as a cure for foul-brood, can be procured at this office at 25 cents per ounce, by express.

Get a Binder, and always have your BEE JOURNALS ready for reference. We will mail you one for 50 cents.

Money in Cabbage and Celery .-"Blood will tell." Good crops cannot be grown with poor strains of seed.

16 years Tillinghast's Puget Sound Cabbage, Cauliflower and Celery Seeds have been gaining in popularity. The most extensive growers all over the Union now consider them the best in the world. A catalogue, giving full particulars regarding them, will be sent free to any one interested. When writing for any one interested. it, enclose 20 cents in silver or postage stamps, and we will also send "How ro GROW CABBAGE AND CELERY," a book worth its weight in gold to any grower who has never read it. Address

ISAAC F. TILLINGHAST, 18A16t La Plume, Pa.

### GLOBE BEE-VEIL



A center rivet holds 5 spring-steel rorss-bars like a globe to support the bobinet Veil. These button to a neat brass neck-band, holding it firmly.

It is easily put together; no trouble to put on, or take off. An absolute protection against any insect that files. Will go over any ordinary sized hat; can be worn in bed withvision; folds compactly, and can be carried in the pocket; in short, it is invaluable to any one whom lies bother, mosquitos bite, or bees sting.

Extra Nets, 50 cents each.

#### CLUBBING OFFER.

We will send this Veil and the Bee Journal one year for \$1.75. Or, we will give the Veil Free for three (3) New Subscribers to the Bee Journal, with \$3.00 to pay for them.

Subscriptions to the Home Journal may be included in all Clubs, counting two (2) Home Journals as equal to one (1) Bee Journal.

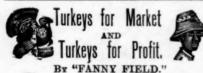
#### THOMAS G. NEWMAN & SON.

199, 201, 203 East Randolph St., CHICAGO, ILLS.

### For Solving this Rebus. It is the name of a Tribe of India ALL HAVE A CHANCE TO GUESS.

\$25 for the third; \$100 for the first correct answer received; \$50 for second \$25 for the third; \$10 each for the next five; and \$5 each for the next fife. Each Reply, to be eligible to competition, must be accompanied by 50 cents for a year" subscription, or 30 cents for 6 months, to the

subscription, or 30 cents for 6 months, to the Illustrated Home Journal, Acknowledged to be the best 50 cms monthly in America. Devoted to the Home, Fakhion, Missle, Stories and Decorative and previous Rebuses:—En. M. Basz, Gallen, Names of first prise-winners on previous Rebuses:—En. M. Basz, Gallen, Nebr. Chic.—H. Rexans, Cedar Rapids, Jowa.—J. S. Cavrasanon, Harrard, Nebr. Remit with answer before March 1st., when the prises will be navaded and mance published. NEWMAN & SON, 201 Randolph St., CHICAGO, ILL



WRITTEN for those who are interested in Turkeys and wish to make them profitable. She reared in one year 150 Turkeys—and did the work for a family of five—netting her \$300. No farming pays so well as Turkeys.

CONTENTS.—Age of breeding stock, about the Gobbler—Which breeds are best and most profitable—Setting the eggs—Care while hatching—Profit per head—Care until fully feathered—Food for the young—Save the feathers, they bring good prices—Number of hens to a Gobbler—Naraganset Turkeys—White Turkeys—Bronze Turkeys—Common Turkeys—To restore chilled Turkeys—Diseases of Turkeys—Leg weakness—Killing and dressing—Mark your Turkeys—Marketing—Capita. and number to begin with—Tells all about the Turkey business Price, 25 cents.

Given for One New Subscriber to this paper for one year.

> THOS. G. NEWMAN & SON, CHICAGO, ILL

# Singer Sewing-Machine.



Each machine is thoroughly tested to see that it is perfect before leaving the Factory, and the manufacturers Guarantee Each Machine for five Years.

ALL THE MATERIAL entering into the construction of these machines is of the very best, and all the parts are nicely fitted. The wood work is of Black Walnut, Oil Polished. The iron work is nicely ornamented and Japanned, and they are an ornament in any lady's room. With each machine we include a lady's room. With each machine we include a full set of attachments which have formerly sold for as much as we now offer the machine, attachments and all.

These attachments include one Johnson's Foot Ruffler, one set of Hemmers, one Tucker, one Foot Hemmer or Friller, one Package of Needles, six Bobbins, one Screw Driver, one Oil Cun, extra Check Spring, one Gauge, one Gauge Screw, one Wrench, and an Instruction Book, which will enable one not accustomed to running a machine, to soon learn.

Each machine, to soon learn.

Each machine is crated and delivered at the Express office or Freight depot in Chicago, and will go safely to any part of the country. The weight is about 100 pounds, and the cost of shipping within 500 miles of Chicago is from 50 cents to \$1.00; to the Atlantic Coast, the Gulf or about the same distance West, about \$1.50; and about double this to the Pacific Coast. and about double this to the Pacific Coast

Price, \$15.00. Given for 60 Subscribers; or for 40 subscribers, with \$5.00 extra; or for 20 subscribers, with \$10.00 extra.

#### THOMAS G. NEWMAN & SON.

199, 201, 203 East Randolph St., CHICAGO, ILLS



THE WESTERN WORLD, Chicago